THE ACCIDENCE; OR FIRST RUDIMENTS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Designed for the Use of Young Ladies.

WITH

AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

An Example of Grammatical Construction; Maxims and Reflections, by way of Exercises for Learners; and some occasional Remarks and References.

BY A LADY. K

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DAVID.

AN APPENDIX

TO THE

FIRST EDITION

OF

ACCIDENCE.

TO

MRS. TERRY,

OF

Campden-Houſe, Kenſington,

THIS ACCIDENCE

IS

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY

HER MOST OBLIGED

AND MOST FAITHFUL

HUMBLE SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

TO

Mrs. TARRY,

OF

Clapham-Temple, Kensington,

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THE PREFACE.

A Grammatical Study of our own Language, is at preſent thought ſo eſſential a Part of Education, that, it is preſumed, very little Apology can be requiſite for attempting to render that Study leſs difficult to Children.

The following Pages are not offered as entirely new; the greateſt Part is ſelected from the Works of our beſt Grammarians. The Author is, however, convinced from Obſervation, that moſt of the Grammars, which have hitherto appeared,

peared, are either too abſtruſe, and much above the Comprehenſion of Children, or on the contrary, too conciſe to "enable them to judge of every Phraſe and "Form of Conſtruction, whether it be "right or not, which (as Bp. *Lowth* "obſerves) is the principal Deſign of a Grammar." To obviate the Difficulties the Author herſelf has met with, ſhe has drawn up this Engliſh Accidence, (wherein the Rules of Grammar are laid down, and illuſtrated by Examples) the Perſpicuity and Simplicity of which, ſhe flatters herſelf, may render it of Uſe, particularly in Schools.

There are ſo many Spelling Books and Dictionaries extant, that it did not ſeem neceſſary to add any particular Remarks on Orthography, and Proſody; indeed, very few poſitive Rules can be given, either

either for Spelling, or Pronunciation: The former will be learned in the beſt Manner by verbal Inſtruction and Practice; the latter, by an Attention to the beſt Readers.

Beſides, the Intent of this little Book, is only to point out the Properties of the ſeveral Parts of Speech, and their Dependence on each other, ſo as to enable the Learner to parſe an Exerciſe; which will, perhaps, be found the eaſieſt, and moſt effectual Method of teaching: For, when Children are thus accuſtomed to name readily the Part of Speech of every Word, and the Nominative Caſe to every Verb, they more perfectly comprehend and remember thoſe Rules, which when only learned by rote, make but a ſlight Impreſſion on the Memory,

mory, and are, probably, ſeldom well underſtood by them. For this Purpoſe are added ſome Sentences, Maxims, and Reflections, taken from different Authors.

THE

THE ACCIDENCE.

WHAT is Grammar?

It is the Art of using Words according to certain eſtabliſhed Rules.

Into how many Parts is Grammar uſually divided?

Into four Parts, viz.

ORTHOGRAPHY, which teaches the true ſpelling of Words.

ETYMOLOGY, which teaches the Derivation and Variation of Words.

SYNTAX, which teaches us how to join Words together in a Sentence.

PROSODY, which teaches the Rules of Pronunciation, and Verſification.

Of ETYMOLOGY.

HOW many Kinds of Words, or Parts of Speech, are there in the Engliſh Language?

Ten, viz.

SUBSTANTIVE, or NOUN.	PARTICIPLE.
	ADVERB.
ARTICLE.	PREPOSITION.
PRONOUN.	CONJUNCTION.
ADJECTIVE.	INTERJECTION.
VERB.	

OF SUBSTANTIVES.

WHAT is a Subſtantive?

It is the Name of whatever can be conceived to ſubſiſt; as *God*, a *Man*, a *Beaſt*; or whatever may at any time be the Subject of Diſcourſe; as *Joy*, *Grief*, *Goodneſs*.

How many Kinds of Subſtantives are there?

Two; proper, and common.

What is a Subſtantive proper?

It is the name of any particular Perſon, as *John*; of a River, as the *Thames*; or of a City, as *London*.

What is a Subſtantive common?

It is the Name of Things in general, as a *Tree*, a *Houſe*.

How may you know a Subſtantive?

By prefixing an Article to any Word concerning which you are in doubt: If the Phraſe make Senſe, the Word is a Subſtantive, as *a Book*, *the Sun*, *an Apple*.

OF NUMBER.

What is Number?

It is the Diſtinction of one from many.

How many Numbers are there?

Two; the ſingular, and the plural.

How is the ſingular Number known?

It ſpeaketh of but one, as an *Apple*.

How is the plural Number known?

It ſpeaketh of more than one, as *Apples*.

How is the plural Number formed?

It is uſually formed by adding *s* to the ſingular; as, *Apple*, *Apples*. *Book*, *Books*. &c.

Are there many Exceptions?

Yes: If the ſingular end in *s*, *x*, *ch*, or *ſh*, the plural is formed by adding *es*.

EXAMPLES.

Miſs,	*Miſſes*.	*Box*,	*Boxes*.
Peach,	*Peaches*.	*Bruſh*,	*Bruſhes*.

Does adding the Letter *s*, increaſe the Number of Syllables?

Not in general; but it does in Words which end in *ce*, *ge*, *ſe*, and *xe*.

EXAMPLES.

Cage, *Ca-ges*. *Vice*, *Vi-ces*.
Prince, *Prin-ces*. *Prize*, *Pri-zes*.

If a Subſtantive in the ſingular Number, end in *f*, or *fe*; how do you form the plural?

By changing the *f*, or *fe*, into *ves*.

EXAMPLES.

Calf, *Calves*. *Life*, *Lives*.
Half, *Halves*. *Leaf*, *Leaves*.
Knife, *Knives*. *Wife*, *Wives*.

Are there any Exceptions?

Yes, the following, viz.

Chief. Grief. Muff. Puff.
Cuff. Handkerchief. Miſchief. Ruff.
Dwarf. Hoof. Proof. Roof.

which take *s*, to make the Plural.

How do Subſtantives ending in *y*, with a Conſonant before it, form their Plurals?

By changing the *y*, into *ies*.

EXAMPLES.

Lady, *Ladies*. *Cherry*, *Cherries*.

Are there not ſome Subſtantives, whoſe Plurals are irregular?

Yes, the following, viz.

Singular.	*Plural.*	*Singular.*	*Plural.*
Brother,	Brethren.	Louſe,	Lice.
Child,	Children.	Mouſe,	Mice.
Die,	Dice.	Ox,	Oxen.
Foot.	Feet.	Penny,	Pence.
Gooſe,	Geeſe,	Tooth,	Teeth.

Have all Subſtantives two Numbers?

No: Some have no Singular, as *Bellows*, *Sciſſars*, *Thanks*, *Lungs*; others have no Plural, as the proper Names of Men, as *John*; Cities, as *London*; Rivers, as the *Thames*; Countries, as *Wales*; Mountains, as *Etna*; likewiſe the *Earth*; alſo the Names of Virtues and Vices, as *Generoſity*, and *Avarice*; the Names of Metals, as *Gold*, *Silver*, &c.

Of CASES.

How many Caſes are there in the Engliſh Language?

A Subſtantive properly doth not admit of more than two Caſes: The Nominative, and the Genitive.

What is the Nominative Caſe?

The

The Caſe in which a Thing is ſimply mentioned, as a *Boy*, a *Girl*, a *Book*.

How do you know the Nominative Caſe?

By aſking the Queſtion *who? which?* or *what?*

Can you give me any Examples?

Yes: *Girls love play. Who* love play? Anſwer, *Girls*. *Girls* is the Nominative Caſe. Sometimes an Infinitive Mood anſwers as the Nominative Caſe to the Verb; as, *to be idle is naughty*. What is naughty? Anſwer, *to be idle*. Sometimes a Sentence ſupplies the Place of the Nominative Caſe, as, *The Habit of riſing early conduces to Health*. What conduces to Health? Anſwer, *the Habit of riſing early*.

What is the Genitive Caſe?

It implies Property, or Poſſeſſion; hence it is frequently called the Poſſeſſive Caſe.

How is the Genitive or Poſſeſſive Caſe known?

By the Sign *of*. Example, *The Picture* OF *the King*: Or by adding *s* with an Apoſtrophe to the Nominative, as, *The King's Picture*.

Of GENDER.

What is Gender?

The Distinction of Nouns according to their Sex.

How many Genders are there?

Three; the Masculine, the Feminine, and the Neuter.

What Nouns are of the Masculine Gender?

All those which signify Males; as, a *Father*, a *Son*.

What Nouns are of the Feminine Gender?

All Nouns which signify Females; as, a *Mother*, a *Girl*.

What Nouns are of the Neuter Gender?

All Nouns that signify Things without Life; which have no Sex at all; as an *House*, a *Garden*, a *Stick*, a *Stone*.

Have all Nouns these Distinctions?

No: There are some Nouns common to both Sexes, which are called Epicenes; as, a *Sparrow*, a *Cat*, a *Servant*.

How then is the Sex or Gender distinguished?

By

By the Addition of another Subſtantive; as *Man Servant*, a *Maid Servant*, a *Cock Sparrow*, a *Hen Sparrow*.

Do we not ſometimes uſe different Words to expreſs the difference of Sex?

Yes; as,

Male.	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*
Bachelor,	Maid.	Huſband,	Wife.
Boar,	Sow.	King,	Queen.
Boy,	Girl.	Lad,	Laſs.
Bridegroom,	Bride.	Lord,	Lady.
Brother,	Siſter.	Man,	Woman.
Buck,	Doe.	Maſter,	Miſtreſs.
Bull,	Cow.	Milter,	Spawner.
Bullock,	Heifer.	Nephew,	Niece.
Cock,	Hen.	Ram,	Ewe.
Dog,	Bitch.	Sloven,	Slut.
Drake,	Duck.	Son,	Daughter.
Father,	Mother.	Stag,	Hind.
Friar,	Nun.	Uncle,	Aunt.
Gander,	Gooſe.	Widower,	Widow.
Horſe,	Mare.	Wizard,	Witch.

May we not expreſs the Gender by changing the Termination?

Yes, the Feminine of ſome Subſtantives is formed by changing the Termination of the Maſculine into *eſs*; as,

Male.	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*
Abbot,	Abbeſs.	Jew,	Jeweſs.
Actor,	Actreſs.	Lion,	Lioneſs.
Ambaſſador,	Ambaſſadreſs.	Marquis,	Marchioneſs.
Baron,	Baroneſs.	Patron,	Patroneſs.
Count,	Counteſs.	Prince,	Princeſs.
Duke,	Ducheſs.	Prior,	Prioreſs.
Elector,	Electreſs.	Poet,	Poeteſs.
Emperor,	Empreſs.	Prophet,	Propheteſs.
Governor,	Governeſs.	Shepherd,	Shepherdeſs
Heir,	Heireſs.	Tutor,	Tutoreſs.
Hunter,	Huntreſs.	Viſcount,	Viſcounteſs.

And ſome Subſtantives of the Maſculine Gender change the Termination into *ix*, to form the Feminine; as,

Adminiſtrator,	Adminiſtratrix.
Executor,	Executrix.

OF ARTICLES.

WHAT is an Article?

It is a Word prefixed to a Subſtantive, to limit or determine its Signification.

How many Articles are there in the Engliſh Language?

Two; *a* or *an*, and *the*.

What is the Uſe of the Article *a* or *an*?

It ſerves to point out one ſingle Perſon, or Thing, as *a Girl*. It is called the indefinite Article, becauſe it does not determine what particular Perſon, or Thing is meant; as *a Child*, ſignifies any Child whatſoever. It is placed only before Subſtantives of the ſingular Number.

When is the Article *a* uſed?

It is uſed before Subſtantives beginning with a Conſonant; as, *a Glove*, *a Book*.

When is the Article *an* uſed?

Before Subſtantives beginning with a Vowel; as, *an Apron*, *an Oyſter*; or with *h* mute; as, *an Hour*.

What is the uſe of the Article *the*?

It determines what particular Perſon, or Thing is meant; as, *That is* THE *Perſon of whom I ſpake*. *This is* THE *Book which I intend to lend to you*. Hence it is called the definite, or demonſtrative Article.

Is the Article *the* uſed before Subſtantives of the plural, or of the ſingular Number?

The Article *the* is ſet before Subſtantives both of the ſingular and plural Number, becauſe we can ſpeak determinately, as well of many, as of one particular Perſon or Thing; as for Example, *The Child*, *The Children*, *The Book*, *The Books which I bought*.

Are no Subſtantives uſed without Articles?

Yes: Subſtantives Proper, or Proper Names; as *Alexander*, *London*, &c. and Abſtract Names; as *Virtue*, *Vice*, *Good-nature*, *Beauty*. Though the Articles are ſometimes joined to Proper Names

Names by way of Diſtinction or Eminence; as *She is* A *Carter*, that is *a Perſon whoſe Name is Carter*. *The Howards*, that is *The Family of the Howards*; or, *he is* AN *Alexander*, that is, *a Man as brave as Alexander*. THE *Cæſars*, that is *The Roman Emperors of the Name of Cæſar*. And alſo when ſome Subſtantive is underſtood, as *the Thames*, that is *the River Thames*.

Are there not ſome Subſtantives which never admit the Article?

Yes: Words taken in the largeſt and moſt unlimited Senſe; as MAN *is a rational Creature*, that is *all Men without exception*. *The proper ſtudy of Mankind is* MAN.

OF PRONOUNS.

WHAT are Pronouns?

Pronouns are Words which are uſed inſtead of Nouns, in order to avoid Repetition.

How many Sorts of Pronouns are there?

Five, viz.

Perſonal. Demonſtrative.
Poſſeſſive. Diſtributive.
Relative.

Have not ſome Pronouns a Caſe peculiar to themſelves?

Yes, the Objective Caſe, which is uſed after moſt Verbs * and Prepoſitions †; as, *to me, for them.*

How

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* The Verb *to be* has always a Nominative Caſe after it; as *It was* I *who wrote the Letter*, and not *It was me*, unleſs the Verb be in the Infinitive

How many Perſons are there in both Numbers?

Three; becauſe whatever is ſpoken, is ſaid either of ourſelves, to another, or of a third Perſon.

Which are the Perſonal Pronouns?

	Singular.	*Plural.*
1ſt.	I.	We.
2d.	Thou, or You.	Ye, or You.
3d.	He, She, It.	They.

How are Perſonal Pronouns declined?

Thus,

	Singular.	*Plural.*
	1ſt *Perſon.*	
Nominative,	I.	We.
Objective,	Me.	Us.

2d.

Infinitive Mood; and then it requires the Objective Caſe after it; as *Though you took it to be me.*

† The Prepoſitions *to* and *for* are frequently omitted, though they are underſtood; as, *Give me the Book.* i. e. *Give to me the Book. Get me ſome Paper.* i. e. *Get for me ſome Paper.*

2d. Perſon.

Nominative,	Thou,	Ye or You.
Objective,	Thee,	You.

3d. Perſon.

Nominative,	He, She, it,	They.
Objective,	Him, Her, It,	Them.

Which are the * Poſſeſſive Pronouns?

	Singular.	*Plural.*
They are	My,	Our.
	Thy,	Your.
	His, Her, Its,	Their.

They are called Poſſeſſive Pronouns, becauſe they generally ſignify Poſſeſſion; as for Example, *my Book*, that is, the Book belonging to me.

They

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* Pronouns *Poſſeſſive* (indicating *Property* or *Poſſeſſion*) might not improperly have been called the *Genitive* Caſes of their correſponding *Perſonal* Pronouns, were it not that their Formation is not analogous to that of the Genitive Caſes of other Words. *Prieſtley's Notes, Page* 86. See likewiſe *Lowth's Grammar, Page* 34.

They are likewiſe ſometimes uſed to expreſs the Cauſe or Author of a Thing; as, *this is your doing*; that is, *you* are the Cauſe or Occaſion of this.

Are the Poſſeſſive Pronouns ever declined?

Yes, when they are ſeparated from their Subſtantives by a Verb, or when they are uſed without their Subſtantives; as for Example:

My becomes *Mine**.

This is MY *Book. That Book is* MINE. *This is* MINE.

Thy becomes *Thine.*

That is THY *Glove. That Glove is* THINE. *That is* THINE.

His is always the ſame.

This is HIS *Hat. This Hat is* HIS. *This is* HIS.

Her

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* *Mine* and *thine* were formerly uſed inſtead of *my* and *thy*, before a Vowel; they are at preſent uſed in the Bible. Example:

By the Greatneſs of THINE *Arm.*

And in Poetry:

And you, ye Works of Art! allur'd MINE *Eyes.*

Shenſtone.

Her becomes *Hers.*

This is HER *Fan. This Fan is* HERS. *This is* HERS.

Our becomes *Ours.*

That is OUR *Houſe. That Houſe is* OURS. *That is* OURS.

Your becomes *Yours.*

This is YOUR *Horſe. This Horſe is* YOURS. *This is* YOURS.

Their becomes *Theirs.*

This is THEIR *Coach. This Coach is* THEIRS. *This is* THEIRS.

What do you mean by Relative Pronouns?

They are Words that have Relation or Reference to ſome Subſtantive uſed in the former Part of the ſame Sentence.

Which are the Relative Pronouns?

Who, Which, That, What, Whether *.

* Dr. Johnſon ſays, *Whether* is applied only to *one* of a Number, hence it is always Singular. It was uſed formerly to determine *one* of *two*; as for Example: WHETHER *ſhall I chooſe?* inſtead of WHICH OF THE TWO *ſhall I chooſe?* but it is now almoſt obſolete, or out of Uſe.

How is *Who* declined?

Singular and *Plural.*

Nominative,	Who.
Genitive,	Whoſe.
Objective,	Whom.

Are *Which*, *What*, and *Whether*, declinable?

What and *Whether* are not; *Whoſe* is ſometimes uſed as the Genitive of *Which*, eſpecially in Poetry *. *Who* refers to *Perſons*, *Which* to Things.

Are they not ſometimes uſed by way of Interrogation?

Yes: Examples, *Who are theſe?* i. e. What People are theſe? *Which do you chooſe?* Which Book do you chooſe? *What is that?* What Picture is that?

Which are the Demonſtrative Pronouns?

This, *That*, *Other*, *The ſame*, *Some*. They are called Demonſtrative, becauſe, when we make uſe of them, we, as it were, point out the Thing that we ſpeak of.

How

* Dr. Lowth thinks improperly; *ſee his Grammar*, Page 36.

How are they declined?

This makes *Theſe*, *That* makes *Thoſe* in the Plural Number. *Others* is never uſed but when it refers to a preceding Noun.

EXAMPLE.

Some of the Scholars were reading, OTHERS *were writing.*

Other is either Singular or Plural; as, *On the* OTHER *Hand.* OTHER *Children. The ſame* is uſed both in the Singular and Plural; as, *The* SAME *Ring. The* SAME *Rings.*

Which are the Diſtributive Pronouns?

Each, *Every*, *Either.* They are called Diſtributive, becauſe they mark the individual Perſons or Things that make up a Number.

Are there not ſome Words that are ſometimes joined to Pronouns?

Yes: *Own*, (which is an Adjective) is ſometimes added to the Pronouns Poſſeſſive; as *My own Book.* It makes the Expreſſion more emphatical. *Self* is added to Perſonal Pronouns; as *himſelf*, *herſelf.*

Ex-

EXAMPLE.

I did not hurt him, he hurt HIMSELF.

Is *Self* an Adjective?

When it is joined to *him* or *her*; but when joined to *my*, *thy*, *our*, *your*, it ſeems to be a Subſtantive *. It forms a Reciprocal Pronoun; as for Example, *He praiſes* HIMSELF. *They blame* THEMSELVES.

Is *That* always a Pronoun?

No: When you can change *that* into *who* or *which*, or *whom*, and preſerve the Senſe, it is a Pronoun relative; as for Example: *I eſteem the Man,* THAT *(or who) practiſes Virtue. The Horſe* THAT *(or which) won the Plate is called Childers. The Girl* THAT *(or whom) I ſaw Yeſterday is very pretty.* When *that* is oppoſed to *this*, as, *will you have this or that?* and uſed to point out any Perſon or Thing, it is a Demonſtrative Pronoun; otherwiſe it is a Conjunction.

OF

* See Dr. Lowth's Grammar, Page 39.

OF ADJECTIVES.

WHAT is an Adjective?

An Adjective is a Word that denotes the Quality; as, *a* GOOD, GREAT, HAPPY *Girl*; the form, as, *a* SQUARE, ROUND, LONG *Table*; the Number, as, ONE, TWO, FIVE *Books*; or any other Property belonging to the Subſtantive.

How do you know an Adjective?

By adding *Thing* to it; as *a* GOOD *Thing*; or any known Subſtantive, as *a* GOOD *Cake*, *a* LARGE *Apple*; or by aſking the Queſtion *what?* by which you will diſtinguiſh its Subſtantive likewiſe; as *good*, what? GOOD *Child*.

Are Adjectives ever varied?

Yes: They are varied to expreſs the Degrees of Compariſon.

How many Degrees of Compariſon are there?

There are only two: The Comparative, and the Superlative. The Poſitive being the firſt State of the Adjective, expreſſing the Quality

lity ſimply, without any Increaſe or Diminution; as *ſtrong, wiſe, ſhort.*

What is the Comparative Degree?

The Degree into which the Poſitive State of the Adjective is ſomewhat increaſed or decreaſed; and it is formed by adding *r*, or *er*, or *more* to the Poſitive; as,

Poſitive, wiſe, ſtrong.
Comparative, wiſer or *more* wiſe, ſtronger or *more* ſtrong.

What is the Superlative Degree?

It increaſes or diminiſhes the Poſitive to the utmoſt Degree; and is formed by adding *ſt*, or *eſt*, or *moſt*, to the Poſitive; as

Poſitive, Wiſe.
Comparative, Wiſer, or *more* wiſe.
Superlative, Wiſe*ſt*, or *moſt* wiſe.

Poſitive, Strong.
Comparative, Strong*er*, or *more* ſtrong.
Superlative, Strong*eſt*, or *moſt* ſtrong.

Are all Adjectives that admit of Compariſon compared in this Manner?

No:

No: The following are irregular:

Positive.	*Comparative.*	*Superlative.*
Good,	Better,	Beſt.
Bad,	Worſe,	Worſt.
Little,	Leſs,	Leaſt.
Much,	More,	Moſt.
Near,	Nearer,	Neareſt or Next.
Late,	Later, *	Lateſt or Laſt.

Are Adjectives ever compared in any other Manner?

In ſome few Words the Superlative is formed by adding the Adverb *moſt* to the End of them; as *nether*, *nethermoſt*; *utter*, *utmoſt*; *under*, *undermoſt*; *upper*, *uppermoſt*; *fore*, *foremoſt*.

Or

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* Sometimes the Comparative of *late* is written *latter* as well as *later*: The *latter of two*, refers either to Time or Place; *later* reſpects Time only. *See Prieſtley's Notes, Page* 75.

OF VERBS.

WHAT is a Verb?

A Verb is a Word that ſignifies To do; as *I love.* To be done; as, *to be taught.* To be; as *I am.*

How many Kinds of Verbs are there?

Three; Active, Paſſive, and Neuter.

What is a Verb Active?

It denotes Action *, and therefore ſuppoſes an Agent, and an Object acted upon; as for Example,

I love, or I praiſe Arthur.

I is the Agent, and *Arthur* the Object.

* Moſt Words ſignifying *Action*, may likewiſe ſignify Condition or Habit, and become Neuter; as *I love. I am in love.* Dr. Johnſon.

What is a Verb Paſſive?

It denotes a Paſſion, or a Suffering, or the receiving an Impreſſion, and neceſſarily ſuppoſes an Object upon which the Impreſſion is made, and an Agent by whom it is made; as for Example,

The Picture was painted by Rubens.

Picture is the Object, and *Rubens* the Agent.

How is a Verb Paſſive formed?

By adding the Participle Paſſive to the different Tenſes of the auxiliary Verb, *To be.**

What is a Verb Neuter?

It denotes being, or a State and Condition of being; as *I am, I ſit, I ſtand.*

What belongs to a Verb?

Mood, Tenſe, Number, and Perſon.

How

* Dr. *Johnſon*, *Aſh*, and ſome others, are of Opinion, that there are no Paſſive Verbs in the Engliſh Language; for, ſay they, though *To be loved* is commonly called a Paſſive Verb, yet *loved* is no Part of a Verb, but a Participle or Adjective derived of the Verb *Love*.

How many Perſons are there?

Three, in each Number: viz.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
1ſt.	I.	1ſt.	We.
2d.	Thou.	2d.	Ye or You.
3d.	He, She, It.	3d.	They.

What do you mean by Moods, or Modes?

A Mood is the Form of a Verb, by which the Being, Action, or Paſſion is expreſſed or repreſented.

How many Moods are there?

Five; viz. Indicative, Imperative, Potential, Subjunctive, and Infinitive.

What is the Indicative Mood?

The Indicative Mood ſimply declares or affirms a Thing; as *I read*; or aſketh a Queſtion; as *Do I read?*

What is the Imperative Mood?

The Imperative Mood commands, entreats, or permits; as *Teach thou. Let us read. Let them command.*

What is the Potential Mood?

The Potential Mood expreſſes the Power of the Agent, or the Poſſibility of the Action, and is formed by the Help of, and known by the Words,

May,	I may play.
Can,	Thou canſt read.
Might,	He might ſee.
Could,	We could hear.
Would,	Ye would ſpeak.
Should,	They ſhould give.

How is the Subjunctive Mood known?

By its being conditional, and having always *if*, *though*, *that*, or ſome other Conjunction before it; as *If I love. Though he write.*

What is the Infinitive Mood?

The Infinitive Mood is the Radical Form * of the Verb: It has neither Number, nor Perſon, nor Nominative Caſe before it, and is known by the Sign † *to*; as *To write. To read.*

Is

* Dr. Prieſtley.

† See Lowth's Grammar, Page 117.

Is the Infinitive ever uſed without the Sign *to* before it?

Yes: There are ſome few Verbs, which have commonly other Verbs following them in the Infinitive Mood, without the Sign *to*:

EXAMPLE.

Bid. as *I bade him do it.*
Dare. *You dare not do it.*
See. *I ſaw her take it.*
Say. *I heard him ſay it.*

Of what do Moods conſiſt?

Of Tenſes.

What is a Tenſe?

A Diſtinction of Time.

How many Tenſes are there?

Five: viz.

Preſent. Preterpluperfect.
Imperfect. Future.
Perfect.

How is the Preſent Tenſe known?

By the Signs, 1ſt *do*, 2d. *doſt*, 3d. *does*, or *doth*; as, *I read* or *do read.*

How is the Imperfect Tenſe known?

By the Signs *did* and *didſt*: It ſpeaketh of the Time paſt, but ſhews that ſomething was then doing, but not quite finiſhed at the Time of which we ſpeak; as, *I read* or *did read while you were at work.*

How is the Perfect Tenſe known?

By the Signs *have, haſt, hath* or *has*; and repreſents the Action as compleatly finiſhed; as, *I have read.*

How is the Preterpluperfect Tenſe known?

By the Signs *had* and *hadſt*: It repreſents the Action not only as finiſhed, but as finiſhed before a certain Time to which we allude; as for Example, *I had read an Hour before my Father came.*

How is the Future Tenſe known?

By the Signs *ſhall* and *will*: It repreſents the Action as to come. Example:

I ſhall or *will go to Paris.*

Are

Are there not ſome Verbs which admit of a ſecond Future Tenſe?

Yes: Eſpecially ſuch as ſignify compleating any thing. It is expreſſed by the Addition of *have*; as *I ſhall have written. We ſhall have dined before my Siſter comes* *.

How many Numbers are there in Verbs?

Two: The Singular and the Plural.

How do you know the Number and Perſon of the Verb?

By the Number and Perſon of its Nominative Caſe; for the Verb muſt always agree with the Nominative Caſe in Number and Perſon.

Give me ſome Examples?

I write. I is the Nominative Caſe, and anſwers to the Queſtion *who? I* being the firſt Perſon ſingular, the Verb is ſo likewiſe. Again,

* The Preſent and the Perfect Tenſes are frequently uſed inſtead of the Future Tenſes; as,

When he writes, for *When he ſhall write.*

When he has written, for *When he ſhall have written.*

A King governs. *King* is the third Perſon Singular, and conſequently the Verb *governs* muſt be ſo. *Children obey.* *Children* being the third Perſon Plural, the Verb is the ſame. This is called Concord or Agreement.

What is a helping Verb?

It is a Verb ſet before another Verb, to denote the Time or the Mood.

Which are the Auxiliaries, or helping Verbs?

1ſt. Perſon.	*2d Perſon.*	*3d. Perſon.*
Do,	Doſt,	Does, *or* Doth.
Have,	Haſt,	Has, *or* Hath.
Had,	Hadſt.	
Will,	Wilt.	
Shall,	Shalt.	
May,	Mayſt. Might.	
Can,	Canſt.	
Might,	Mightſt,	
Would,	Wouldſt.	
Could,	Couldſt.	

Let, Am, Are, Is, Was, Were, Been, and Be. *

What

* See Lowth's Grammar, Page 61.

What do you mean by the Conjugation of a Verb?

The Method of varying it through all the Moods, Tenſes, Numbers, and Perſons.

Conjugate the Auxiliary Verb *To be.*

Indicative Mood.

Preſent Tenſe.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1ſt. I am.	1ſt. We are.
2d. Thou art.	2d. Ye *or*, you are.
3d. He, *or* She, *or* It, is.	3d. They are.

Imperfect Tenſe.

1ſt. I was.	1ſt. We were.
2d. Thou waſt.	2d. Ye *or* You were.
3d. He was.	3d. They were.

Perfect Tenſe.

1ſt. I have been.	1ſt. We have been.
2d. Thou haſt been.	2d. Ye, *or* You have been.
3d. He hath, *or* has been.	3d. They have been.

Preterpluperfect Tenſe.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1ſt. I had been.	1ſt. We had been.
2d. Thou hadſt been.	2d. Ye, *or* you had been.
3d. He had been.	3d. They had been.

Firſt Future Tenſe.

1ſt. I ſhall, *or* will be.	1ſt. We ſhall, *or* will be.
2d. Thou ſhalt, *or* wilt be.	2d. Ye ſhall *or* will be.
3d. He ſhall, *or* will be.	3d. They ſhall, *or* will be.

Second Future Tenſe.

1ſt. I ſhall, *or* will have been.	1ſt. We ſhall, *or* will have been.
2d. Thou ſhalt, *or* wilt have been.	2d. Ye, *or* you ſhall, *or* will have been.
3d. He ſhall, *or* will have been.	3d. They ſhall, *or* will have been.

Imperative Mood.

Singular.	*Plural.*
	1ſt. Let us be.
2d. Be thou.	2d. Be ye, *or* you.
3d. Let him, *or* her, *or* it be.	3d. Let them be.

Potential Mood.

Preſent Tenſe.

1ſt. I may, *or* can be.	1ſt. We may, *or* can be.
2d. Thou mayſt, *or* canſt be.	2d. Ye may, *or* can be.
3d. He may, *or* can be	3d. They may, *or* can be.

Imperfect Tenſe.

1ſt. I might be.	1ſt. We would be.
2d. Thou couldſt be.	2d. Ye, *or* you could be.
3d. He ſhould be.	3d. They might be.

Perfect Tenſe.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1ſt. I may, *or* can have been.	1ſt. We may have been.
2d. Thou mayſt have been.	2d. Ye may have been.
3d. He can have been.	3d. They may have been.

Preterpluperfect Tenſe.

1ſt. I might have been.	1ſt. We might have been.
2d. Thou mightſt have been.	2d. Ye might have been.
3d. He might have been.	3d. They might have been.

Subjunctive Mood.

Preſent Tenſe.

1ſt. If I be.	1ſt. If we be.
2d. Though thou be.	2d. If you, *or* ye be.
3d. If he be.	3d. If they be.

Imperfect

Imperfect Tenſe.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1ſt. If I were.	1ſt. If we were.
2d. If thou wert.	2d. If ye, *or* you were.
3d. If he were.	3d. If they were.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent Tenſe.

To be.

Perfect Tenſe.

To have been.

Conjugate an Active Verb.

Indicative Mood.

Preſent Tenſe.

1ſt. I love, *or* do * love.	1ſt. We love.
2d. Thou loveſt, *or* doſt love.	2d. Ye, *or* You love.
3d. He loves, *or* loveth, *or* doth love.	3d. They love.

Imperfect

* *Do*, and *Did*, are uſed to mark the Action itſelf, or the Time of it, with greater Force and Diſtinction. See *Lowth's Grammar*, *Page* 59.

Imperfect Tenſe.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1ſt. I loved, *or* did love.	1ſt. We loved, *or* did love.
2d. Thou lovedſt, *or* didſt love.	2d. Ye loved, *or* did love.
3d. He loved, *or* did love.	3d. They loved, *or* did love.

Perfect Tenſe.

1ſt. I have loved.	1ſt. We have loved.
2d. Thou haſt loved.	2d. Ye, *or* You have loved.
3d. He hath, *or* has loved.	3d. They have loved.

Preterpluperfect Tenſe.

1ſt. I had loved.	1ſt We had loved.
2d. Thou hadſt loved.	2d. Ye, *or* You had loved.
3d. He had loved.	3d. They had loved.

First Future Tenſe.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1ſt. I ſhall, *or* will love.	1ſt. We ſhall, *or* will love.
2d. Thou ſhalt, *or* wilt love.	2d. Ye, *or* You ſhall, *or* will love.
3d. He ſhall, *or* will love.	3d. They ſhall, *or* will love.

Second Future Tenſe.

1ſt. I ſhall, *or* will have loved.	1ſt. We ſhall, *or* will have loved.
2d. Thou ſhalt, *or* wilt have loved.	2d. Ye ſhall, *or* will have loved.
3d. He ſhall, *or* will have loved.	3d. They ſhall, *or* will have loved.

Imperative Mood.

	1ſt. Let us love.
2d. Love, or do thou love.	2d. Love ye.
3d. Let him love.	3d. Let them love.

Potential

Potential Mood

Preſent Tenſe.

I may or can love, &c.

Imperfect Tenſe.

I might, could, ſhould, or would love, &c.

Perfect Tenſe.

I may, or can have loved, &c.

Preterpluperfect Tenſe.

I might, would, could, or ſhould have loved, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent Tenſe.

To love.

Perfect Tenſe.

To have loved.

How is the Subjunctive Mood formed?

By adding a Conjunction to the Indicative Mood, and dropping the Perſonal Terminations in the ſecond and third Perſons ſingular of

the Preſent, and the ſecond Perſon ſingular of all the other Tenſes; as for Example:

Singular.	*Plural.*
1ſt. If I love.	1ſt. If we love.
2d. If thou love.	2d. If ye, *or* you love.
3d. If he love.	3d. If they love.

How is a Verb Paſſive conjugated?

By the help of the Verb, *To be.*

Are all Verbs conjugated like the Verb *To love?*

All regular Verbs are; but there are ſome irregular Verbs, which are conjugated in a different Manner.

What do you mean by a Regular Verb?

A Verb which forms its Imperfect Tenſe, and the paſſive Participle by the Addition of *ed*, as, *called*; or of *d*, if the Verb end in *e*, as, *loved.*

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

What do you mean by an Irregular Verb?

A Verb which does not form its Imperfect Tenſe, and paſſive Participle in *ed* or *d.*

Give

Give me a Liſt of thoſe Verbs which are irregular.

The Engliſh irregular Verbs are,

Preſent Tenſe, or Radical Form.	*Paſt, or Imperfect Tenſe.*	*Paſſive Participle.*
Abide *,	Abode,	Abode.
Am, or To be †,	Was,	Been.
Ariſe,	Aroſe,	Ariſen.
Awake ‡,	Awoke *,	Awaked.
Bear, *to bring forth.*	Bare,	Born.
Bear, *to carry*,	Bore,	Borne.
Beat,	Beat,	Beaten.
Begin,	Began,	Begun.

Preſent

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* *Abide* is uſed with the Prepoſition *With* before a Perſon, and *At* or *In* before a Place.

† *To be*, the Auxiliary Verb, by which the Verb Paſſive is formed.

‡ All Verbs in this Liſt that have the regular Form in Uſe, as well as the irregular, will be marked with an Aſteriſm, thus *.

Preſent Tenſe, or Radical Form.	*Paſt, or Imperfect Tenſe.*	*Paſſive Participle.*
Bend,	Bent,	Bent.
Bereave, *to deprive of,*	† Bereft *,	Bereaved.
Beſeech,	Beſought *	Beſought.
Bid,	Bade,	Bidden.
Bind,	Bound,	Bound.
Bite,	Bit,	Bitten,
Bleed,	Bled,	Bled.
Blow,	Blew,	Blown.
Break,	Brake, or broke,	Broken.
Breed,	Bred,	Bred.
Bring,	Brought,	Brought.
Build,	Built *,	Built.
Burſt,	Burſt,	Burſten.

Preſent

† Doctor *Johnſon* ſays, that "When a Verb has "a Participle diſtinct from its Preterite, as, *Write*, "*wrote*, *written*, that diſtinct Participle is more "proper and elegant; as, *The Book is* WRITTEN, "is better than *The Book is* WROTE, though *wrote* "may be uſed in Poetry."

Preſent Tenſe, or Radical Form.	*Paſt, or Imperfect Tenſe.*	*Paſſive Participle.*
Buy,	Bought,	Bought.
Can,	‡ *Could.*	
Caſt,	Caſt,	Caſt.
Catch,	Caught *,	Caught.
Chide,	Chid,	Chidden.
Chooſe, or chuſe,	Choſe,	Choſen.
Cleave,	Clave *,	Cloven, or cleaved.
Cling,	Clang,	Clung.
Clothe,	Clad *,	Clad.
Come,	Came,	Come.
Coſt,	Coſt,	Coſt.
Crow,	Crew,	Crowed.
Creep,	Creeped *, *or*	Crept.
Cut,	Cut,	Cut.

Preſent

‡ The Words marked in Italics are the Auxiliary or Helping Verbs which are Defective, that is, wanting in ſome of their Parts, except the Verbs *Am*, and *Have*. See *Lowth's Grammar*, *Page* 88.

Preſent Tenſe, or Radical Form.	*Paſt, or Imperfect Tenſe.*	*Paſſive Participle.*
Dare, † *to venture; not to be afraid.*	Durſt,	Dared.
Die,	Died,	Dead.
Deal,	Dealt *,	Dealt.
Dig,	Dug *,	Digged.
Do,	*Did,*	*Done.*
Draw,	Drew,	Drawn.
Dream,	Dreamt *,	Dreamed.
Drive,	Drove,	Driven.
Drink,	Drank,	Drunk.
Dwell,	Dwelt,	Dwelt.
Eat,	Ate,	Eaten.
Fall,	Fell,	Fallen.
Feed,	Fed,	Fed.
Feel,	Felt,	Felt.
Fight,	Fought,	Fought.
Find,	Found,	Found.

† *Dare*, to challenge, to defy, a Verb Active, and a Regular Verb.

Preſent Tenſe, or Radical Form.	*Paſt, or Imperfect Tenſe.*	*Paſſive Participle.*
Flee,	Fled,	Fled.
Fling,	Flung,	Flung.
Fly,	Flew,	Flown.
Forſake,	Forſook,	Forſaken.
Freeze,	Froze,	Frozen.
Freight,	Freighted,	Fraught *.
Geld,	Gelt, * *or*	Gelded.
Get,	Gat,	Got, *or* Gotten.
Gild,	Gilt *, *or*	Gilded.
Gird,	Girt,	Girded.
Give,	Gave,	Given.
Go,	Went,	Gone.
Grave,	Graved,	Graven.
Grind,	Ground,	Ground.
Grow,	Grew,	Grown.
Have,	*Had.*	
† Hang,	Hung,	Hung, *or* Hanged.

Preſent

† Different Participles of the ſame Verb are ſometimes uſed in different Senſes. Thus we ſay, *A Man is hanged*; but *The Coat is hung up*. See *Lowth's Grammar, Page* 85. *Prieſtley's Notes, Page* 124.

Preſent Tenſe, or Radical Form.	*Paſt, or Imperfect Tenſe.*	*Paſſive Participle.*
Hear,	Heard,	Heard.
Heave,	Hove,	Heaved.
Hew,	Hewed,	Hewn.
Hide,	Hid,	Hidden.
Hit,	Hit,	Hit,
Hold,	Held,	Holden, *or* Held.
Hurt,	Hurt,	Hurt.
Keep,	Kept,	Kept.
Knit,	Knit,	Knitted.
Knew,	Knew,	Known.
Lead,	Led,	Led.
Leave,	Left,	Left.
Lend,	Lent,	Lent.
Let,	Let,	Let.
Liſt,	Liſt,	Liſted.
† Light,	Light, *or*	Lighted.

Preſent

† This Verb in the Paſt Time, and Participle, is pronounced ſhort, *Lit:* but the regular Form is preferable, and moſt uſed in writing. See *Lowth's Grammar, Page* 72.

Preſent Tenſe, or Radical Form.	*Paſt, or Imperfect Tenſe.*	*Paſſive Participle.*
† Lie, *to lie down.*	Lay,	Lien, *or* Lain.
Load,	Loaded,	Loaden.
Loſe,	Loſt,	Loſt.
Make,	Made,	Made.
May,	*Might.*	
Meet,	Met,	Met.
Mow,	Mowed,	Mown.
‖ *Muſt.*		
§ Ought,	Ought.	
Pay,	Paid,	Paid.

Put,

† This Neuter Verb *Lie*, is frequently confounded with the Verb *To lay*, i. e. *to put* or *place*, which is Active, and a Regular Verb. See *Lowth's Grammar, Page* 80.

‖ *Muſt*, is an Imperfect Verb; it means, to be obliged: It is only uſed before a Verb. *Muſt* is of all Perſons and Tenſes, and uſed of Perſons and Things. See *Johnſon's Dictionary*. *Muſt* implies Neceſſity, as, *I muſt go.*

§ *Ought*, ſignifies Duty, as, *I ought to behave well.*

Present Tense, or Radical Form.	*Past, or Imperfect Tense.*	*Passive Participle.*
Put,	Put, Quoth he,	Put.
Read,	Read,	Read.
Rend,	Rent,	Rent.
Ride,	Rode,	Rid, *or* Ridden.
Ring,	Rang,	Rung.
Rise,	Rose,	Risen.
Rive, *to split*,	Rived,	Riven.
Run,	Ran,	Run.
Saw,	Sawed,	Sawn *.
Say,	Said,	Said.
See,	Saw,	Seen.
Seek,	Sought,	Sought.
Seethe,	Sod, *or* Seethed,	Sodden.
Sell,	Sold,	Sold.
Send,	Sent,	Sent.
Set. †	Set,	Set.

Present

† To set, Verb Active, *To plant. To adapt with Notes.*

Present Tense, or Radical Form.	*Past, or Imperfect Tense.*	*Passive Participle.*
Shake,	Shook,	Shaken,
Shave *,	Shaved,	Shaven.
Shear,	Sheared, ſhore,	Shorn.
Shine *,	Shone,	Shone.
Shew,	Shewed,	Shewn.
Shoe,	Shod,	Shod.
Shall,	Should,	
Shoot,	Shot,	Shot.
Show,	Showed,	Shown.
Shrink,	Shrank,	Shrunk.
Shred,	Shred,	Shred.
Shut,	Shut,	Shut.
Sing,	Sang,	Sung.
Sink,	Sank,	Sunk.
Sit, *to ſit down*,	Sat,	Sat, or ſitten.
Slay,	Slew,	Slain.
Sleep,	Slept,	Slept.
Slide,	Slid,	Slidden.
Sling,	Slang,	Slung.
Slink,	Slank,	Slunk.
Slit,	Slit *,	Slit.

Preſent

Present, or Radical Form.	*Past, or Imperfect Tense.*	*Passive Participle.*
Smite,	Smote,	Smitten.
† Sow, *to scatter Seed.*	Sowed,	Sown *.
Speak,	Spake, spoke,	Spoken.
Speed,	Sped,	Sped.
Spell,	Spelt,	Spelt.
Spend,	Spent,	Spent.
Spill,	Spilt *,	Spilt.
Spin,	Spun,	Spun.
Spit,	Spat,	Spitten.
Split,	Split *,	Split.
Spread,	Spread,	Spread.
Spring,	Sprang,	Sprung.
Stand,	Stood,	Stood.
Steal,	Stole,	Stolen.
Stick,	Stuck,	Stuck.

Present

† *To sew*, to ſtitch with a Needle and Thread, is a regular Verb; Example,

Preſent, *I* SEW; Paſt, *She has* SEWED *the Seam*; Participle, *It is well* SEWED.

Preſent or Radical Form.	*Paſt, or Imperfect Tenſe.*	*Paſſive Participle.*
Sting,	Stang,	Stung.
Stink,	Stank,	Stunk.
Stride,	Strode,	Stridden.
Strike,	Struck,	Struck, or Stricken.
String,	Strung,	Strung.
Strive,	Strove,	Striven.
Strow,	Strowed,	Strown.
Swear,	Swore,	Sworn.
Sweat,	Swet *,	Sweat.
Swell,	Swelled,	Swollen.
Swim,	Swam,	Swum.
Swing,	Swang,	Swung.
Take,	Took,	Taken.
Teach,	Taught,	Taught.
Tear,	Tore, *or* Tare,	Torn.
Tell,	Told,	Told.
Think,	Thought,	Thought.
Thrive,	Throve,	Thriven.
Throw,	Threw,	Thrown.
Thruſt,	Thruſt,	Thruſt.

Preſent, or Radical Form.	*Paſt, or Imperfect Tenſe.*	*Paſſive Participle.*
Tread,	Trod,	Trodden.
Wax, *to grow.*	Waxed *,	Waxen.
Wear,	Wore,	Worn,
Weave,	Wove *,	Woven.
Weep,	Wept,	Wept.
Will,	*Would,*	
Win,	Won,	Won.
Wind,	Wound *, *or*	Winded.
Work,	Worked *, *or*	Wrought
Wring, *to twiſt,*	Wrung *, *or*	Wringed.
Write,	Wrote,	Written.

Conjugate the Irregular Verb *To write.*

Indicative Mood.

Preſent Tenſe.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1ſt. I write.	1ſt. We write.
2d. Thou writeſt.	2d. Ye, *or* You write.
3d. He writes.	3d. They write.

Imperfect Tenſe.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1ſt. I wrote, *or* did write.	1ſt. We wrote, *or* did write.
2d. Thou wroteſt, *or* didſt write.	2d. Ye, *or* You wrote, *or* did write.
3d. He wrote, *or* did write.	3d. They wrote, *or* did write.

Perfect Tenſe.

I have written, &c.

Preterpluperfect Tenſe.

I had written &c,

Firſt Future Tenſe.

I ſhall, *or* will write, &c.

Second Future Tenſe.

I ſhall have written, &c.

Imperative Mood.

Write thou, *or* do thou write, &c.

Potential Mood.

Preſent Tenſe.

I may or can write, &c.

Imperfect

Imperfect Tenſe.

I might, could, ſhould, *or* would, write, &c.

Perfect Tenſe.

I may, *or* can have written, &c.

Preterpluperfect Tenſe.

I might, could, ſhould, *or* would have written, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent Tenſe.

To write.

Perfect Tenſe.

To have written.

Subjunctive Mood.

As before: Example;

Singular.	*Plural.*
1ſt. If I write.	1ſt. If we write.
2d. If thou write.	2d. If ye, *or* you write.
3d. If he write.	3d. If they write.

Conjugate the Irregular Verb, *To dare*, or *To venture.*

Indicative Mood.

Preſent Tenſe.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1ſt. I dare.	1ſt. We dare.
2d. Thou dareſt.	2d. Ye, *or* You dare.
3d. He, *or* ſhe dares.	3d. They dare.

Imperfect Tenſe.

1ſt. I durſt.	1ſt. We durſt.
2d. Thou durſt.	2d. Ye, *or* You durſt.
3d. He, *or* ſhe durſt.	3d. They durſt.

Perfect, *and* Preterpluperfect Tenſes.

1ſt. I durſt have.	1ſt. We durſt have.
2d. Thou durſt have.	2d. Ye, *or* You durſt have.
3d. He durſt have.	3d. They durſt have.

Future

Future Tenſe.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1ſt. I will dare.	1ſt. We will dare.
2d. Thou wilt dare.	2d. Ye, *or* You will dare.
3d. He will dare.	3d. They will dare.

Imperatively.

Dare to do it.

Interrogatively.

Dare You do it?

How is the Verb † *Ought* conjugated?

It is uſed only in the Indicative Mood, as follows:

Preſent, *and* Future Tenſes.

1ſt. I ought.	1ſt. We ought.
2d. Thou oughteſt.	2d. Ye, *or* You ought.
3d. He ought.	3d. They ought.

Paſt

† *Ought* is not an Auxiliary Verb: It never admits of another Verb immediately after it without the Prepoſition *to*: as for Example; *You ought not to walk.* See *Lowth's Grammar, Page* 115.

Paſt Tenſe.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1ſt. I ought to have.	1ſt. We ought to have.
2d. Thou oughteſt to have.	2d. Ye, *or* You ought to have.
3d. He ought to have.	3d. They ought to have.

What do you mean by a Defective Verb?

A Verb that is imperfect; that is, that cannot be conjugated through all the Moods and Tenſes; as the Verb *Ought*, which can only be uſed in the Indicative Mood.

Which are the Defective Verbs?

The Auxiliary Verbs are in general defective, becauſe they have not any Participles; neither do they admit another Helping Verb to be placed before them.

How are the Defective Verbs uſed?

They are always joined to the Infinitive Mood of ſome other Verb; as for Example:

I DARE *ſay.*

I OUGHT *to learn my Leſſon.*

Are the Auxiliary Verbs *Have*, and *Am*, or *Be*, defective?

No: They are perfect, and formed like other Verbs.

How many Verbs are there in the English Language?

The whole Number of Verbs, Regular, and Irregular, is about 4300. The whole Number of Irregular Verbs, the Defective included, is about 170 *.

How do you know a Verb?

By prefixing *To*, or a Personal Pronoun, to the Word concerning which you are enquiring; as, *Love. To love. I love. He loves.*

* See *Lowth's Grammar, Page* 88.

OF PARTICIPLES.

WHAT is a Participle?

A Participle is a Word derived from a Verb, or rather is Part of a Verb, which partakes of the Nature of an Adjective.

When does a Participle partake of the Nature of an Adjective?

The Participle frequently becomes altogether an Adjective, when it is joined to a Substantive, merely to denote its Quality, without any reſpect to Time; expreſſing not an Action, but a Habit; and, like an Adjective, admits of the Degrees of Compariſon; Examples:

An accompliſhed, a more accompliſhed, a moſt accompliſhed Woman. A loving, a more loving, a moſt loving Father.

Does

Does not a Participle ſometimes partake of the Nature of a Subſtantive?

The Participle, with an Article before it, and the Prepoſition *of* after it, becomes a Subſtantive, expreſſing the Action itſelf, which the Verb ſignifies; as for Example:

"The middle Station of Life ſeems to be the "moſt advantageouſly ſituated for *the gaining* "*of* Wiſdom. Poverty turns our Thoughts "too much upon *the ſupplying of* our Wants; "and Riches upon *enjoying* our Superfluities." *

How many Participles are there?

Two: The Active Participle, and the Paſſive Participle.

How is the Active Participle formed?

By the Addition of *ing* to the Preſent Tenſe, or Radical Form of the Verb; if it end in *e*, the *e* is omitted; as for Example:

Infinitive.	Active Participle.
To love.	*Loving.*

If

* *Addiſon's Spectator, No.* 464. See *Lowth's Grammar, Page* 120.

If it end in a ſingle Conſonant, preceded by a ſingle Vowel, that Conſonant is doubled. Example:

Infinitive.	Active Participle.
To commit.	*Committing.*

How is the Paſſive Participle formed?

In Regular Verbs, it is formed by the Addition of *d*, if the Preſent or Radical Form end in *e*; as for Example:

Infinitive.	Paſſive Participle.
To love.	*Loved.*

or *ed*, if the Verb end in any other Letter; as,

Call,	*Called.*
Commend,	*Commended.*

The Paſſive Participles of the Irregular Verbs, are inſerted in the Liſt, ſee *Page* 42.

Of

OF ADVERBS.

WHAT is an Adverb?

It is a Part of Speech joined to a Verb; as, *He reads* WELL; or to an Adjective; as, *a* TRULY *good Man*; or to a Participle; as, *She is* SECRETLY *plotting*; and ſometimes to another Adverb to expreſs the Quality, or Circumſtance of it; as, *He writes* VERY CORRECTLY.

From what are Adverbs derived?

Adverbs may be derived from ſeveral of the Parts of Speech; as for Example: From

a Subſtantive, as, from *Ape*, *Apiſhly*.
an Adjective, as, —— *Virtuous*, *Virtuouſly*.
a Participle, as, —— *Knowing*, *Knowingly*.
a Prepoſition, as, —— *After*, *Afterwards*.

How

How do you know an Adverb?

Adverbs generally end in *ly*; as, *mercifully*, *fooliſhly*; and anſwer to the Queſtions *How? How much? When? Where?*

How many Kinds of Adverbs are there?

They may be divided into ten Sorts; as,

Adverbs,

1ſt. of Time.
2d. of Place.
3d. of Number, or Order.
4th. of Manner and Quality.
5th. of Quantity.
6th. of Affirmation.
7th. of Negation.
8th. of Compariſon, or Diviſion.
9th. of Interrogation.
10th. of Doubting.

Which are the Adverbs of Time?

Now, Then, Yeſterday, To-day, &c.

Which are the Adverbs of Place?

Within, Without, Above, Every where, &c.

Which

Which are the Adverbs of Number, or Order?

Once, Twice, Firſt, Secondly, &c.

Which are the Adverbs of Manner and Quality?

Such as are formed from Adjectives by adding *ly*; as, *Wiſely, Beautifully.*

Which are the Adverbs of Quantity?

Much, Little, Enough, &c.

Which are the Adverbs of Affirmation?

Yes, Verily, Truly, &c.

Which are the Adverbs of Negation?

No, Not, &c.

Which are the Adverbs of Compariſon?

As, So, More, Leſs, Very, Almoſt, &c.

Which are the Adverbs of Interrogation?

How? Why? Wherefore? &c.

Which are the Adverbs of Doubting?

Haply, Perhaps, Poſſibly, &c.

Are Adverbs ever compared?

Sometimes; as for Example:

Soon, *Soon*ER, *Soon*EST. *Often*, *Often*ER, *Oft-en*EST.

Thoſe ending in *ly*, are compared by *more*, and *moſt*.

Of

Of PREPOSITIONS.

WHAT is a Preposition?

It is a Word that expresses the Relation that one Word has to another.

Which are the principal Prepositions?

Above.	Below.	In.	To.
About.	Beneath.	Into.	Towards.
After.	Beside.	Of.	Upon.
Against.	Besides.	Off.*	Untill.
Among.	Between.	Out.	Unto.
Amongst.	Beyond.	On.	Under.
At.	By.	Over.	With.
Before.	For.	Through.	Within.
Behind.	From.	Till.	Without.

How do you know a Preposition?

It admits of a personal Pronoun in the Objective Case, or a Substantive to follow it; as for Exanple: *With me. Beneath them. From London to York.*

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* *Off*, is likewise an Adverb, particularly when joined to Verbs; as, *To come off; to take off.* See *Johnson's Dictionary.*

Of CONJUNCTIONS.

WHAT is a Conjunction?

A Conjunction is a Part of Speech that joins Words and Sentences together, and ſhews the Manner of their Dependance on one another.

Do any other Words connect Sentences beſides thoſe which are called Conjunctions?

Yes: The Relative Pronouns, *Who*, *Which*, *That*; as for Example:

Bleſſed is the Man who feareth the Lord, and epeth his Commandments.

How many Sorts of Conjunctions are there?

They may be confined to two Kinds, viz. Copulatives, which connect and continue the Senſe: as,

Alſo. Becauſe. Moreover. Than.
And. Likewiſe. Therefore. That. &c.

And

And Disjunctives, which disjoin the Senſe; as,

Although.	Except.	Unleſs.
But.	Or.	&c.

Can you give me a Liſt of the Principal Conjunctions?

The Principal Conjunctions are,

Again.	Either.	Neverthe-	Then.
		leſs.	Thereup-
Albeit.	Elſe,	Notwith-	on.
Alſo.	Except.	ſtanding.	Therefore.
Although.	For.	Nor.	Though.
Altho'.	However.	Or.	Unleſs.
And.	If.	Otherwiſe.	Whereas.
As.	Leſt.	Save,	Where-
Becauſe.	Likewiſe.	Since.	upon.
Both.	Moreover.	So.	Whether.
But.	Neither.	That.	Yet.

Are theſe Words always Conjunctions?

No: They are ſometimes Adverbs, and the Senſe alone can determine when they are uſed as Conjunctions, and when as Adverbs.

Are they always either Conjunctions or Adverbs?

In general they are, though *For* is sometimes a Preposition, and *That*, and *Whether*, are sometimes Pronouns.

* Have not some Conjunctions their Correspondent Conjunctions belonging to them?

Yes: They are such as answer to each other in the Construction of a Sentence; as, *Although*, answering to *Yet*, or *Nevertheless*. Example: *Although* she is young, *yet* she is not handsome.

Or, to *Whether*.

Whether it were I *or* You.

Or, to *Either*.

Either this Book *or* that.

Nor, to *Neither*.

Neither the one *nor* the other.

As, to *As*.

Expressing a Comparison; *As* white *as* Snow.

So

* See *Lowth's Grammar*, *Page* 158.

So, to *As*.

As with the Servant, *ſo* with his Maſter.

The City of Briſtol is not near *ſo* large *as* that of London.

That, to *So*.

It is *ſo* obvious *that* I need not mention it.

Of INTERJECTIONS.

WHAT is an Interjection?

It is a Word that expreſſes ſome Paſſion of the Mind; as, *Alas! Oh! Huſh!* &c. It is uſually followed by a Note of Admiration.

A P-

APPENDIX.

AN EXAMPLE OF GRAMMATICAL CONSTRUCTION, IN WHICH All the PARTS of SPEECH are explained.

The Sentence, from which the Example is taken, is the first of the Maxims and Reflections. See *Page* 82.

BETTER	An Adverb of Compariſon *.
IS	A Verb. Indicative Mood, Preſent Tenſe, of the Irregular, Auxiliary perfect Neuter Verb,

* *Better*, is alſo the Comparative Degree of the Adjective *Good*: When it is an Adjective you may join *Thing* to it without altering the Senſe. See *Page* 22.

Verb, *To be.* Preſent Tenſe, *am*; Paſt, *was*; Participle Paſſive, *been*; third Perſon Singular Number, agreeing with the Nominative Caſe, *Morſel.*

A	The Indefinite Article.
DRY	An Adjective.
MORSEL	A Subſtantive, ſingular, and common.
AND	A Conjunction Copulative.
QUIETNESS	A Subſtantive, derived from the Adjective *Quiet*, by adding the Termination *neſs.*
THEREWITH,	An Adverb.
THAN	An Adverb *, uſed only in Compariſon.
A	The Indefinite Article.
HOUSE	A Subſtantive common.
FULL	An Adjective..
OF	A Prepoſition.

SA-

* *Lowth* ſays, that *Than*, uſed after a Comparative Word is a Conjunction: Example; *One mightier than I.* See *his Grammar, Page* 188.

SACRIFICES	A Subſtantive common, Plural Number.
WITH	A Propoſition.
STRIFE,	A Subſtantive.
THIS	A Pronoun Demonſtrative.
IS	A Verb, as before.
SOLOMON'S	A Subſtantive Proper, Singular Number, Genitive or Poſſeſſive Caſe; formed by adding *s* to the Nominative. See *Page 7.*
OPINION.	A Subſtantive.
NOW	A Conjunction.
WERE	A Verb. Subjunctive Mood, (the Conditional Conjunction *if* is underſtood) Imperfect Tenſe, of the Verb *To be*; firſt Perſon Plural, agreeing with the Nominative Caſe *We*.
WE	A Pronoun Perſonal: Firſt Perſon Plural, Nominative Caſe.
TO	A Propoſition. Before a Verb,

it is the Sign of the Infinitive Mood. See *Page* 28.

LOOK — A Regular Verb; Infinitive Mood.

INTO — A Preposition.

THE — The Definite Article.

WORLD, — A Substantive.

WE — As before.

SHOULD — A Sign of the Potential Mood. See *Page* 28.

FIND — A Verb. Potential Mood, (following the Sign *Should*) Imperfect Tense of the Active irregular Verb *To find*. Present Tense, *find*; Past, *found*; Participle Passive, *found*. Plural Number, first Person, agreeing with the Nominative *We*.

THAT — A Conjunction.

ENMITIES — A Substantive. Plural, Nominative Case.

SELDOM, — An Adverb of undetermined Time.

ARISE A Verb. Indicative Mood, Preſent Tenſe, of the Neuter irregular Verb *To ariſe*. Preſent Tenſe, *ariſe*; Paſt, *aroſe*; Participle Paſſive, *ariſen*; third Perſon Plural, agreeing with the Nominative Caſe *Enmities*.

FROM A Prepoſition.

DELIBERATE An Adjective.

REFLECTION; A Subſtantive.

BUT, A Conjunction disjunctive.

TOO An Adverb.

OFTEN, An Adverb of Time undetermined.

ALAS! An Interjection, expreſſing Concern.

FROM A Prepoſition.

THE The Definitive Article.

MOST An Adverb. It is alſo ſometimes the Superlative Degree of the Adjective *Much*. See *Page* 23. It is in this Place an Adverb, becauſe it is uſed to form the Superlative Degree

of the Adjective *Trifling*. Example: *Trifling* is the Positive State; *more trifling*, the Comparative Degree; *moſt trifling*, the Superlative Degree *.

TRIFLING — An Adjective.

INCIDENTS. — A Subſtantive Plural.

MAN — A Subſtantive. Nominative Caſe, taken in the largeſt Extent, (and may be changed into *Mankind*,) therefore it is uſed without an Article before it. See *Page* 13.

IS — As before.

NATURALLY — An Adverb of Quality, formed from the Adjective *Natural*, by the Addition of *ly*. See *Page* 63.

IM-

* Obſerve that all Adjectives of more than one Syllable, are generally compared by the Adverbs *More*, or *Moſt*; *Leſs*, or *Leaſt*.

IMPATIENT;	An Adjective.
SO	An Adverb.
THAT	A Conjunction.
FORGETTING	The Active Participle, formed from the Active irregular Verb, *To forget*, by adding *ting*. See *Page* 62.
HIMSELF	A Reciprocal Pronoun, formed by adding the Adjective *Self* to the Perſonal Pronouns in the Objective Caſe. See *Page* 21.
IN	A Preposition.
THE	The Definitive Article.
FIRST	An Adjective. *
MOMENTS,	A Subſtantive Plural.
HE	Perſonal Pronoun, Maſculine Gender, Nominative Caſe.
IS	A Helping Verb, as before.
FIRED	The Paſſive Participle of the Re-

* *Firſt* is likewiſe an Adverb; Example: *I thought ſo at firſt.*

Regular Verb *To fire*, formed by adding *d*. See *Page* 62. The Participle *Fired*, and the Auxiliary Verb *Is*, make a Paſſive Verb. See *Page* 41 *Is Fired*, is then, the Indicative Mood, Preſent Tenſe, of the Paſſive Verb, *To be fired*. Third Perſon, Singular, agreeing with the Nominative Caſe *He*.

AT — A Prepoſition.

A — The Indefinite Article.

TRIFLE, — Subſtantive, Common, and Singular.

WHICH, — A Pronoun Relative, referring to *Triſle*.

HAD — A Helping Verb.

SHE — A Pronoun Perſonal; third Perſon, Singular.

DISREGARDED, — The Participle Paſſive of the regular Active Verb *To diſregard*. *Had diſregarded*, is the Pre-

Preterpluperfect Tenſe, and Subjunctive Mood, of the Verb *To diſregard*; it is the Subjunctive Mood, becauſe it is conditional; the Word *If* is underſtood.

WOULD A Sign of the Potential Mood.

HAVE DIED A Verb. Potential Mood, following the Sign *Would*, Preterpluperfect Tenſe of the Regular Neuter Verb *To die*. Singular Number, third Perſon, agreeing with the Nominative Caſe *Triſle*.

AWAY An Adverb.

OF A Prepoſition.

ITSELF. A Reciprocal Pronoun, formed by adding the Adjective *Self*, to the Neuter Pronoun *It*.

MAXIMS AND REFLECTIONS.

ANGER.

BETTER is a dry Morsel and Quietness therewith, than a House full of Sacrifices with Strife. This is Solomon's Opinion.

Now, were we to look into the World, we should find that Enmities seldom arise from deliberate Reflection; but too often, alas! from the most trifling Incidents. Man is naturally impatient; so that, forgetting himself in the first Moments, he is fired at a Trifle, which, had he disregarded, would have died away of itself.

ATHENODORUS, the Philoſopher, by Reaſon of his old Age, begged Leave to retire from the Court of *Auguſtus*, which the Emperor granted him; and in his Compliments of Leave, "Remember *(ſaid he)* *Cæſar*, whenever you are "angry, you ſay or do nothing before you "have diſtinctly repeated the four-and-twenty "Letters of the Alphabet." Whereupon *Cæſar*, catching him by the Hand, "I have need *(ſays he)* of your Preſence ſtill;" and kept him a Year longer.

Maſon.

ART *of* PLEASING.

MOST Arts require long Study and Application, but the moſt uſeful * Art of all, that of Pleaſing, requires only the Deſire.

Lord Cheſterfield.

AUK-

* *Uſeful*, an Adjective, formed by adding *ful* to the Subſtantive *Uſe*. Obſerve that Adjectives are ſometimes derived from Subſtantives by adding *y*; as, from *Health*, *healthy*; by *ly*, as, from *Heaven*, *heaven-*

AUKWARDNESS.

AUKWARDNESS is a more real Diſadvantage than it is generally thought to be; it often occaſions Ridicule, it always leſſens * Dignity.

Lord Cheſterfield.

BE-

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heavenly; by *en*, as, from *Oak*, *oaken*; by *ful*, as, from *Beauty*, *beautiful*; by *ſome*, as, from *Trouble*, *troubleſome*; by *leſs*, as, from *Child*, *childleſs*. Adjectives ending in *leſs*, generally expreſs *want*.

* *Leſſens*, a Verb. Verbs are ſometimes derived from Adjectives, by adding *en*, as, from *Leſs*, *to leſſen*; or only *n*, as, from *Ripe*, *to ripen*; and from Subſtantives; as, from *Length*, *to lengthen*. Verbs are ſometimes derived from Subſtantives; as, *To ſail*, from a *Sail*; and from Adjectives; as, *To warm*, from *warm*; without any Change at all.

BEHAVIOUR.

EVEN * with Virtue, with Capacity, and good Conduct, a Perſon may be inſupportable. Certain Ways of Behaviour, which may be neglected, becauſe thought too trifling, ſhall frequently make the World judge *well* or *ill* of us. A ſlight Endeavour at Civility and Politeneſs, may prevent their thinking unfavourably of us. An inſignificant Matter, an almoſt Nothing, ſhall cauſe us to be thought haughty, uncivil, contemptuous, diſobliging; and, far leſs than all this, may make us to be conſidered as the very oppoſite.

CHARITY.

CHARITY is a Virtue of the *Heart*, and not of the *Hand*, ſays an old Writer. Gifts and Alms

* *Even*, in this Place, is very emphatical; it is an Adverb. *Even* is frequently an Adjective; when it is ſuch, may be eaſily known by adding a Subſtantive to it. See *Page* 22.

Alms are the Expreſſions, not the Eſſence of this Virtue. A Man may beſtow great Sums on the Poor* and Indigent, without being charitable, and may be charitable when he is not able to beſtow any Thing. Charity is therefore a Habit of Good-will or Benevolence in the Soul, which diſpoſes us to the Love, Aſſiſtance, and Relief of Mankind; eſpecially of thoſe that ſtand in need of it.

Guardian.

CHEAR-

---

* *The Poor*, (thoſe who cannot ſubſiſt but by the Charity of others) an Adjective, the Word *Perſons* being underſtood, and omitted by an Ellipſis. Note, every Adjective has relation to ſome Subſtantive, either expreſſed or underſtood. By Ellipſis is meant the Omiſſion of ſome Word, or Words in a Sentence.

The Words *Poor* and *Indigent* in this Place, have the Appearance of Subſtantives, by being preceded by an Article, and I think might, not improperly, be called Subſtantives.

CHEARFULNESS.

A chearful Temper joined with Innocence, will make Beauty attractive, Knowledge delightful, and Wit good-natured: It will lighten Sickneſs, Poverty, and Affliction; convert Ignorance into an amiable Simplicity, and render Deformity itſelf agreeable.

Spectator.

CONVERSATION.

THE true *Uſe* of Converſation is the perceiving, perhaps adopting, the Ideas of others; the End propoſed is, the diſplaying our own.

DEFERENCE.

DEFERENCE is the moſt complicate, the moſt indirect, and the moſt elegant of all Compliments.

Deference before Company, is the genteeleſt Kind of Flattery. The Flattery of Epiſtles affects one leſs, as they cannot be ſhewn with-

out an Appearance of Vanity. Flattery of the verbal Kind is groſs. In ſhort, Applauſe is of too coarſe a Nature to be ſwallowed in the groſs, though the Extract, or Tincture, be ever ſo agreeable.

Shenſtone.

DRESS.

As the Face is the Mirror of the Soul, Dreſs is the Index of the Mind. Superfluity denotes either the Pride or Extravagance of the Wearer: Slovenlineſs, an indolent Negligence, and a whimſical Habit, a capricious Mind.

ELEGANCE.

As the Elegance of Dreſs adds Grace to Beauty itſelf, ſo Delicacy in Behaviour, is the Ornament of the moſt beautiful Mind.

Is there a Word that will offend? Is there a Tale thy Companion chuſeth not to hear? Avoid it in thy Diſcourſe; ſo ſhall the honour thy Prudence, and applaud thy Good-nature.

FOR.

FORBEARANCE *and* CONCESSION.

WHEN a rational and delicate Man acts ill by *another* (and who is there that always acts well?) there is no Return that marks it to him ſo ſenſibly, or ſo effectually corrects him, as the Forbearance and Conceſſion of him whom he has offended: But it unfortunately happens, that the very Thing which is moſt likely to correct the Failing of the *generous*, is moſt likely to encourage the *ungenerous* to offend *.

FRIENDSHIP.

EVERY Man is ready to give in a long Catalogue of thoſe Virtues and good Qualities he expects to find in the Perſon of a Friend; but very few of us are careful to cultivate them in ourſelves.

Friendſhip.

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* The Words *another*, *generous*, and *ungenerous*, are Adjectives; but they are here uſed as Subſtantives, and may therefore be called ſo.

Friendſhip immediately baniſhes Envy under all its Diſguiſes. A Man who can once doubt whether * he ſhould rejoice in his Friend's being happier than himſelf, may depend upon it, that he is an utter Stranger to this Virtue.

Spectator.

GENEROSITY.

You prove your Generoſity much leſs *at the Time* you give, than *after it*; nay, rather, it is after the Gift only that you *prove* it at all; for certainly, when *Tibullus* told *Crate*, he ought to remember the Horſe he gave † him; he at the

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* *Whether*, is a Conjunction. *Whether*, is likewiſe a Pronoun. See *the Note, Page* 18.

† The Prepoſition, *to*, is frequently omitted before the Pronoun, which muſt, notwithſtanding, be in the Objective Caſe; as for Example: "*The Horſe he gave him*," inſtead of, "*The Horſe he gave* TO *him*."

the ſame Time told him that, it was not from Generoſity that he gave him the Horſe.

GOOD-NATURE.

HALF the Miſery of human Life might be extinguiſhed, would Men alleviate the general Curſe they lie under, by mutual Offices of Compaſſion, Benevolence, and Humanity. There is nothing therefore which we *ought* * more to encourage in ourſelves and others, than that Diſpoſition of Mind, which in our Language goes under the Title of Good-nature.

Good-nature is more agreeable in Converſation than Wit, and gives a certain Air to the

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* *Ought*, a defective Verb. See *Page* 57. *Ought* is ſometimes a Subſtantive; Example: *For ought I know*: i. e. for any thing that I know. It is chiefly uſed in Poetry. Example:

"*But of this be ſure,*
To do ought good never will be our taſk."

Milton.

the Countenance, which is more amiable than Beauty. It ſhews Virtue in the faireſt Light, takes off in ſome Meaſure from the Deformity of Vice, and makes even Folly and Impertinence ſupportable.

Spectator.

HONOUR.

IT is not the receiving Honour that delighteth the noble Mind; its Pride is the deſerving it.

INATTENTION.

INATTENTION to the preſent Buſineſs, be it what it will; the doing one Thing, and thinking at the ſame Time of another, or the attempting to do two things at once; are the *never-failing* * Signs of a little, frivolous Mind.

Lord Cheſterfield.

LIAR.

* *Never-failing* is a compound Word, (an Adjective) made of the Adverb *never*, and the Active Participle of the Verb *to fail*.

Obſerve,

LIAR.

A Liar begins with making Falſhood appear like Truth, and ends in making Truth itſelf appear like Falſhood.

Shenſtone.

MODESTY.

Modesty makes large amends for the Pain it gives the Perſons who labour under it, by the Prejudice it affords every worthy Perſon in their Favour.

Shenſtone.

OFFENCE.

He who commits an Offence, may not only be ſaid to deſerve all the blame of his own Act,

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Obſerve, that when two Subſtantives are put together in Compoſition, and joined by a Hyphen, as, the *Head-ach*, the firſt, being put for an Adjective, becomes an Adjective.

Act, but great Part of the Blame which *another's* * Reſentment of it may incur; becauſe, of this Reſentment alſo, he is the original Cauſe.

PRIDE.

It is a hard thing for a Man to ſay, *I don't know*; it hurts his Pride; but ſhould not the *pretending he does*, hurt it much more?

PROFUSION.

Know, that it is not Abundance which maketh rich, but Economy.

If there be a Vice greater than the hoarding up of Riches, it is the employing them to uſeleſs Purpoſes.

SENSE.

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* *Another's*, a Subſtantive, Genitive Caſe. *The Reſentment of another*, is underſtood.

SENSE.

THE Senſe to conduct Senſe, is worth every other Part of it.

Some People miſtake talking *about* Senſe, for talking Senſe.

The Man who only relates what he has heard or read, or talks of ſenſible Men and ſenſible Books in general Terms, or of celebrated Paſſages in celebrated Authors, may talk *about Senſe*; but he alone who ſpeaks the Sentiments that ariſe from the Force of his own Mind, employed upon the Subjects before him, can *talk Senſe*.

SUPERLATIVES IMPROPERLY USED.

How many Times in your Life have you met with the *moſt* unreaſonable and extraordinary Perſon you *ever* met with?

TITLE.

If you get a Title and 10,000l. *per Annum* *, you will † outſhine every body, and every thing; but remember, that the very Jewels which decorate Beauty, make Deformity ridiculous.

WORLD.

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* *Per Annum*, an Adverb, meaning *annually*, or *yearly*.

† *Will*, a Sign of the Future Tenſe. *Will* and *Shall* equally denote a Future Time, but differ very widely in their Signification: For Example; *Will*, in the firſt Perſon Singular and Plural, threatens, as, *I will puniſh you*; or promiſes, as, *We will be good*.—*Shall*, on the contrary, in the firſt Perſon of both Numbers, ſimply foretells an Action, or Event; as, *I ſhall go out*, or *We ſhall dine at Home*.

Will, in the ſecond and third Perſons Singular and Plural, only foretells, as, *Thou wilt*, or *He will burn his Fingers*. *You*, or *They will have a pleaſant Walk*.—*Shall*, in the ſecond and third Perſons

WORLD.

"We ſhould conſider this World as a great Mart of Commerce, where Fortune expoſes to our View various Commodities; Riches, Eaſe, Tran-

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ſons of both Numbers, promiſes, commands, or threatens, as, *Thou, he, you, or they ſhall go.*

It may not be improper to obſerve, that when a Queſtion is aſked, *Shall* and *Will* change their Meaning; thus, *I ſhall go, You* or *they will go*, expreſs Event only; but, *Shall I go?* refers to the Will of another Perſon, and means, *Do you chuſe that I ſhould go?* and, *Will you go?* implies Intention; as, *Do you intend to go?*

Some Verbs admit of a ſecond Future Tenſe, (ſee *Page* 31) which is formed by the Auxiliary *Have*. It determines when the Action will be finiſhed; as, *I ſhall have read it by To-morrow Night; She will have written her Letter in an Hour.* This Second Future might not improperly be called the Perfect Future, and the firſt, the Imperfect Future Tenſe.

Tranquillity, Fame, Integrity, Knowledge. Every thing is marked at a ſettled Price. Our Time, our Labour, our Ingenuity, is ſo much Ready Money, which we are to lay out to the beſt Advantage. Examine, compare, chuſe, reject; but ſtand to your own Judgment; and do not, like Children, when you have purchaſed one Thing, repine that you do not poſſeſs another which you did not purchaſe. Such is the Force of well-regulated Induſtry, that a ſteady, and vigorous Exertion of our Faculties, directed to one End, will generally inſure Succeſs."

Aikin's Eſſay againſt Inconſiſtency in our Expectations.

THE END.

ERRATUM.

Page 50, *Shall*, *Should*, ought to be in Italic.

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